

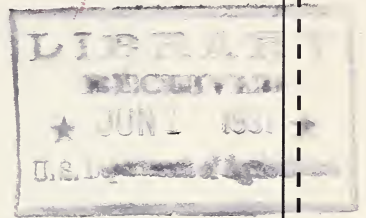
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Import Division

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Hybrid Rugosa Roses

*"The kind that grow
where no others will"*



THE NORTHWEST NURSERY
VALLEY CITY, N. DAK.



Amelie Graveraux

AMELIE GRAVEREAUX (Pronounced Grave-ro). Carmine red—full double—very fragrant. One of the new and one of the very choicest of the Rugosa Hybrids. The flowers open as a rich carmine red which turns to deep American Beauty color as they mature. The large flowers are unusually beautiful in the partially opened bud. The Amelie Graveraux has a delightful fragrance. It is a liberal bloomer, often carrying a dozen blooms within eight weeks after planting. It blooms liberally in June but even more so in August and September. This is a hardy and thrifty bush of beautiful foliage which makes a real attraction as a shrub. We consider this new creation a rose “par excellence” that is rapidly winning favor throughout the country.

Dr. J. P. Aylen, a recognized rose enthusiast, of Fargo, N. D., writes: “Impossible to relate all the good points of my Amelie Graveraux rose in a letter of few lines. Planted in 1919, it is now a large bush which blooms from June until frost with hundreds of blossoms. It certainly outranks all other hardy roses I know. I have 41 varieties but they are mostly Hybrid teas and perpetuals. My Amelie Graveraux has been for several years the wonder of this community and hundreds of people visited it during the season.”



Conrad F. Meyer

SIR THOMAS LIPTON

Pure white, fragrant, perfectly double. The Sir Thomas Lipton is very similar in style of bush to the Amelie Gravereaux and makes an excellent companion plant for that variety. The flowers are borne in clusters which are especially attractive, half open buds and full blooms are found in every cluster. It gives an amazing abundance of flowers throughout the early summer. If given vigorous trimming in mid-summer, the same prolific bloom will follow through the late summer and fall. This is a hardy and thrifty bush of beautiful foliage and is attractive either as a specimen or in mass planting.



Sir Thomas Lipton



F. J. Grootendorst

CONRAD F. MEYER

Clear silvery pink, large flowers, very double, rich, fragrant. This popular hybrid produces its flowers in long single stems rather than in clusters. It is a continuous bloomer throughout the summer and fall. The flower itself compares favorably with well known but tender garden varieties. The Conrad Meyer is an extremely thrifty and vigorous grower. It is especially well suited to a high shrub border or to be grown as a specimen plant. One of the best known and most popular of the Hybrid Rugosas.

GROOTENDORST

Bright orange red, flowers in clusters. This rose has become a most popular novelty. It combines in a unique way the valuable characteristics of its two parents, the Baby Rambler and the red Hybrid Rugosa. It produces a wealth of small flowers similar to the Baby Rambler but in true Rugosa style bears them in clusters. This rose has the green leathery foliage of the Rugosa roses. Having inherited a continuous blooming habit from both parents, it is one of the most prolific and continues to bloom from June until frost. The foliage is very attractive, stems growing to an even height averaging from three to four feet having a semi-dwarfish habit. Few roses are so well adapted to landscape work in low mass planting. The Grootendorst rose is sure to continue in popular favor. It can be depended upon in all locations to be a healthy, vigorous and an attractive rose-shrub.

*Hansa***BELLE POITEVINE**

Bright rose pink, full double flowers borne in loose clusters. This excellent rose is one of the most satisfactory of the Rugosa family. Belle Poitevine is an extremely prolific bloomer, starting in June and blooming continuously through the summer until fall. Owing to its habit of forming strong basal branches, it produces one of the most dense and attractive shrubs of the entire rose family. It is ideal for hedge purposes and equally valuable for specimen plants and foundation groups. This rose is extremely hardy and requires no winter protection anywhere in the United States and it is therefore the pink member of the group of Eskimo Beauties.

*Blanc De Coubert*

Eskimo Beauties

“The hardiest of all choice roses—they ask no winter protection.”

HANSA

Deep violet red, extra large, perfectly double, very fragrant. The Hansa is without doubt the most popular and the best seller of all the Rugosas. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of an immense size. The foliage is a particularly dark, glossy, rich green color. Hansa is often used very effectively in hedges. When trimmed vigorously in mid-summer, it is sure to respond with a wealth of bloom. It is also very effective when trimmed as the tree grows. Its strong stem will balance a heavy head of branches. The Hansa is attractive either for a rose or a first class shrub. It will thrive without winter protection in the coldest spot of America and hence is a vigorous member of the group of Eskimo Beauties.

*Belle Poitevine*
*an Eskimo Beauty***BLANC DE COUBERT**

Snow white, blooms in large clusters, double, fragrant. The Blanc de Coubert rose is undoubtedly one of the finest white Rugosa Hybrids that has been produced. It is a prolific bloomer, blooming heavily throughout the summer and fall. The foliage is a dark glossy green color that is used very effectively in hedges. It responds quickly to trimming by producing a quantity of new buds. The type of bush and foliage is almost identical with Hansa and makes a splendid companion plant for that variety. It is ideal for trimming up to standard tree form. Like the other Rugosas it needs vigorous pruning. If pruned back sharply in the spring and mid-summer, it will keep a rich healthy foliage and produce a wealth of flowers. Like Hansa it is extremely hardy, will thrive in the coldest parts of America without winter protection and is the white member of the group of Eskimo Beauties. This rose is especially pretty in half open bud.

AUG 5 1927

Import Division

THE MODEL FARMSTEAD

OR

Plans for the Farm Home

By E. C. HILBORN, Manager

The Northwest Nursery Company

Valley City, North Dakota

The great prairie of the Northwest is passing. Through the car window, the Dakota traveler sees on every hand, thrifty groves of trees that have grown up to shelter and beautify the farmer's home. This is especially true of all of the older sections of the Dakotas. The farmer from Iowa, in search of cheaper land is often surprised to find better arranged groves than he left behind. The Dakota farmer who was wise enough to plant years ago, is now able to reap the benefit of the higher price for his land, that is always paid for the farm with a good grove of trees.

Recently a real estate agent in Eddy County was trying to sell a farm to a couple from Iowa. He offered several different farms—prices ranged from forty to fifty dollars per acre. But they were attracted by a farm, whose buildings were sheltered by an exceptionally fine grove and along whose highway was a splendid grove of trees. It looked like home to them. It was the farm they wanted. The wife said she could live there and be contented. They bought the farm at \$72.00 per acre. The trees had paid for themselves during the years they had sheltered the man who planted them. They did not owe him a dollar, yet they brought at least \$25.00 for every acre in the entire farm when he was ready to retire. Any land man knows that a good grove will always sell a farm at a big price.

MAKE A PLAN.

One should adopt a plan for the grounds. When a man builds a new house he has a plan carefully drawn up. This avoids mistakes and waste. When completed he has the results he wishes. In the same way a plan should be carefully worked out for all plantings. Then make the planting each spring a part of the plan. The following discussion is intended as a guide to planters in planning their Farm Home and to aid them in avoiding common mistakes.

A MODEL PLAN.

The first need of the Dakota planter is to provide a shelter belt for his buildings, a belt of trees that will stop the heavy winds that sweep over these prairies. He wants a belt that even in the winter, when the trees have lost their leaves, will break the force of the blizzard, and hold back the driving snow. Experience has proved that the right arrangement provides for FOUR DISTINCT PARTS:

FIRST—A Snowfence.

SECOND—An Open Snowtrap.

THIRD—A High Background.

FOURTH—A Strong Grove.

A badly arranged system of planting may be a positive detriment, because of the accumulation of snowdrifts about the buildings and in the orchard. On the other hand, trees may be so arranged as to prevent the piling of the snow about the buildings and to provide for the right amount of snow among the small fruits and in the orchards.—Prof. C. B. Waldron, Bulletin 88, Windbreaks and Hedges, Agricultural College, North Dakota.

1. THE SNOWFENCE.

At least two rows of heavy growing hedge plants are necessary to completely stop the drifting snows that sweep over our prairies. This should be a plant that grows heavy at the ground; it must be tough so it will not break as the snow settles; it must have a mass of fine branches to stop the wind.

The first and best choice is undoubtedly the Caragana, also known as Siberian Pea Tree. Russian Olive, Chokecherry, native plums, also make good snow fences. Willows are often used, especially Laurel and Russian Golden, but these require annual cutting back or else they become too coarse and fail to stop the snow.

Plant the Caragana from one to three feet apart in the rows—the closer the more dense the hedge, two feet apart is a very good distance. If plants three feet high are set out, trim back to ten inches to force the side buds; they will then send up a mass of fine shoots the first season, from near the ground. In a few seasons they will form a heavy, vigorous wind break. **THEY ALSO PREVENT THE DRYING SURFACE WINDS FROM SWEEPING THROUGH THE OTHER TREES AND DRYING OUT THE GROVE.** They will also pile up the snow and keep it back from the buildings. Then in the spring the water from the melting snow will run off into the other trees and insure a heavy soaking every spring. If cultivation is started early, this moisture may be retained to feed the grove throughout the summer.

2. SNOWTRAP.

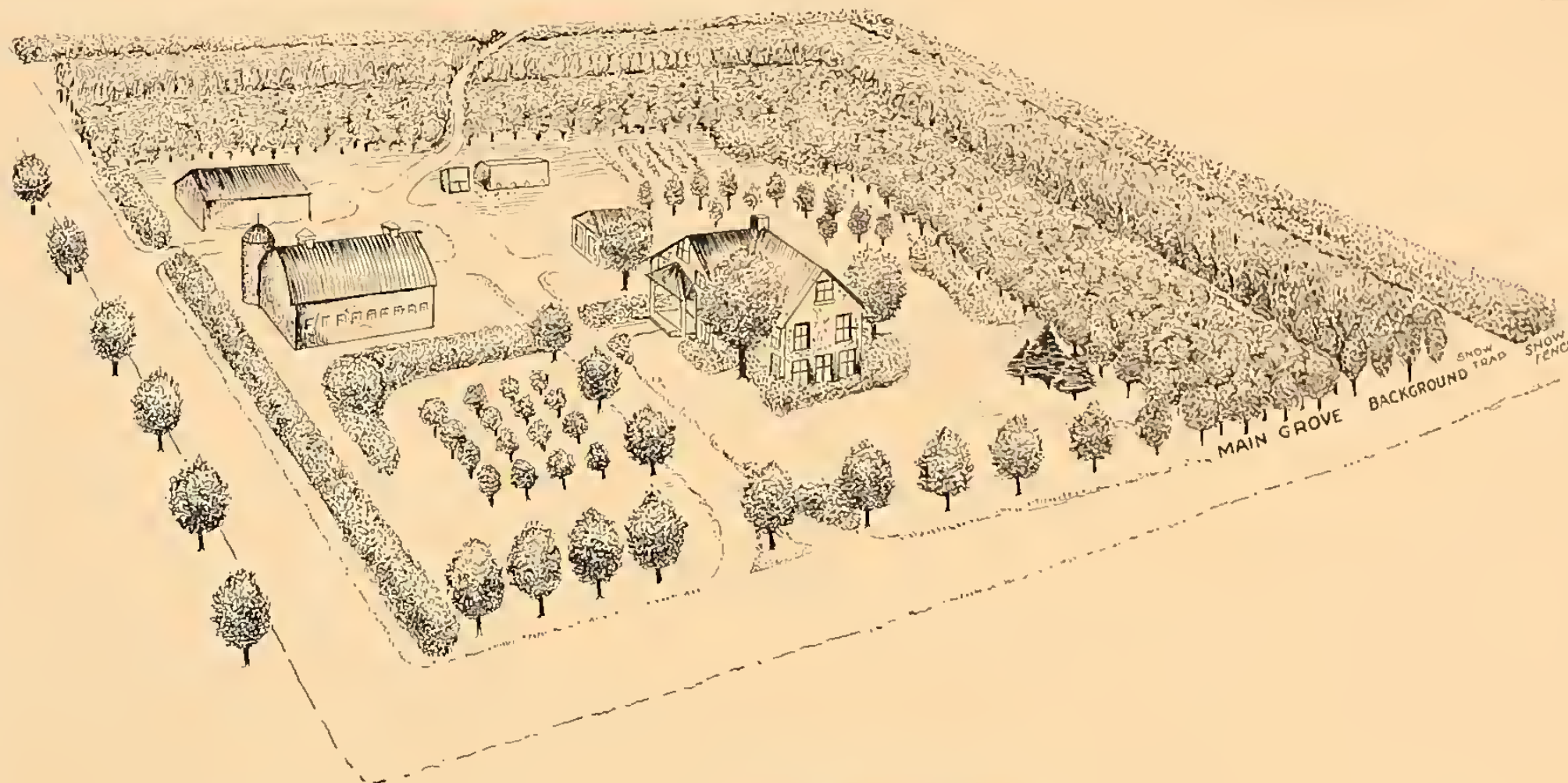
Forty feet of open space should be left next to the snowfence to catch the drifting snows. This makes a fine location for an alfalfa field for the snowwater assures a good start in the spring and the meadow-like appearance adds beauty to the grove. The snow-water will run from the drifts in this trap and soak the grove thoroughly every spring.

3. HIGH BACKGROUND.

Every planter desires a tree that will grow rapidly and make a big showing in the least possible time. The most valuable tree for this high background is the Northwest Poplar. This tree is a native to North Dakota, having been discovered near Antelope Lake in Pierce County. Many farmers near Fessenden, Cathay, and Carrington, have groves of this tree. The finest street trees in Carrington are the Northwest Poplar, some over fifty feet high. It is undoubtedly a native cross between Cottonwood and Balm of Gilead. It is the only tree that stood the big drought in Montana without loss. The Government Station at Mandan recommends the Northwest Poplar for the Northwest. Another good Poplar is the Canadian. This is a hardy tree that can be depended upon for a high background. **THE NORWAY AND CAROLINA POPLARS ARE NOT RELIABLE IN THE NORTHWEST.** Four or six rows of these rapid growing Poplars are necessary to stop the high winds and protect the grove and buildings. They have few lower branches and drifting snow from the snowfence will do them little harm where it would spoil branched trees. Don't crowd the Poplars. Give them plenty of room and **NEVER MIX THEM AMONG OTHER TREES.** Their roots run along the surface and steal food and moisture from each other. Four or six rows, eight feet apart in the row, will be sufficient and close enough together.

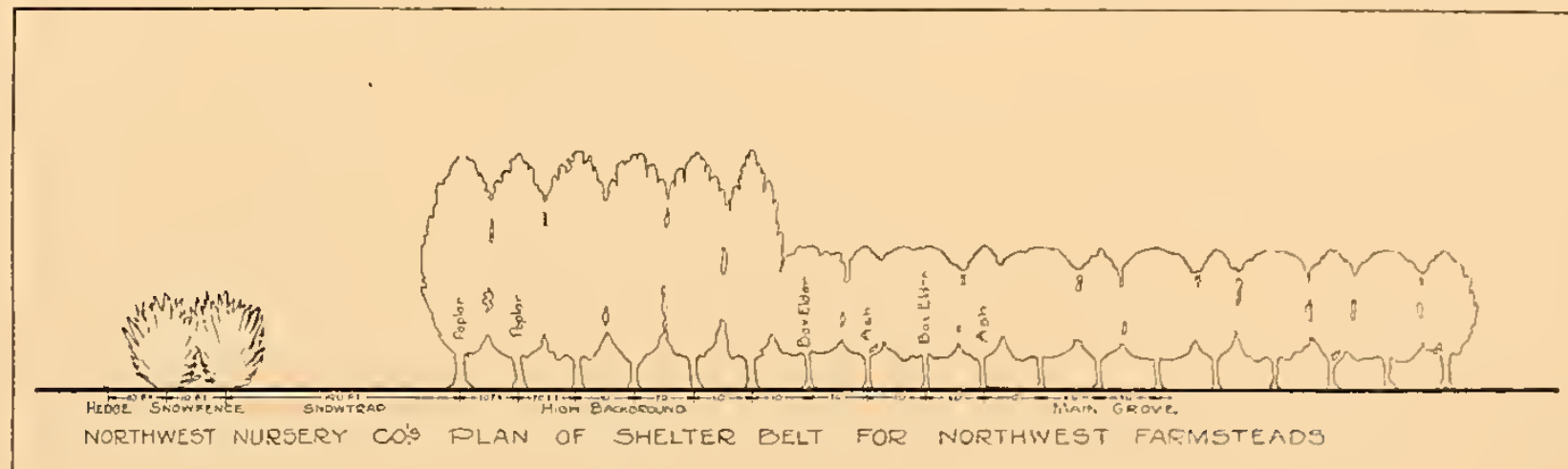
4. THE GROVE.

Next to the high Poplars should come the regular belt of trees. These are the trees that will be the final and permanent shelter belt for your buildings from the storm and which will furnish cooling shade in summer. The best trees for this are the Green Ash when planted alternately with the Box Elder. The Green Ash is a hard wood and undoubtedly our one best tree. When planted so that it has the protection of the Box Elder, in ten years time it will begin to pass the Box Elder in height. It thrives with shade and cultivation, and it likes forest conditions. It will continue to grow steadily even after the Box Elder has been cut down. The Box Elders grow more quickly when young, make an early showing and are splendid nurse trees. Much beauty and finish will be added to the entire grove if a row or two rows of Evergreens are planted inside of the main grove. One row of Bull Pine or Scotch Pine and one row of Black Hill Spruce would be an ideal planting. They would thrive in the moist forest condition produced by the grove.



Model Farmstead

The rapidity of growth of all trees depends very largely upon the development of forest conditions. By forest conditions we mean freedom from wind and the sun, and with damp shaded surface. The shade from this grove of trees and the wind protection from the two rows of hedge will produce these necessary forest conditions. The larger the belt of trees the better they will conserve the moisture, and hence the more rapid will be the growth. When the Box Elders and Ash are planted as in a grove, they will shoot upward and outward, ever reaching for light, and in a few years will become a grove or park that will be the pride of the planter. These willows and grove will protect your home against fierce cold northwestern winters and the hot, drying winds of summer. The snow will lie as it falls on the ground instead of being piled in drifts around the buildings. You will not be obliged to shovel your way to the barn every morning to do the



chores. The feeling will grow that this protected area is different from the surrounding prairies and that this little world is your own.

After the windbreak is planted, you can turn your attention to the plantings that will make for beauty and fruitfulness. On the inside corner of the grove is an excellent place to plant a thicket or clump of chokecherries and wild plums. These trees are native to the state and will thrive if planted where there is moisture. The melting snows from the grove will give the necessary moisture and insure their growth. They will produce a wealth of fragrant blossoms in the spring. In the summer they will produce fruit which can be used in many ways. Around the yard and lawn should be planted some good sized shade trees. These should be well selected specimens of Elm, Soft Maple, Box Elder, and Green Ash. Don't plant them in straight lines as in the grove. Arrange one or two large Elms to shade the porch if possible. Scatter the shade trees over the lawn in an easy, natural way. There are a number of trees that are hardy and will grow successfully in this climate and may be used in the yard for variety. Among these may be mentioned the Birch, Hackberry, Mountain Ash, Linden, and Black Cherry.

There is a large list of hardy shrubs that grow successfully throughout the Northwest. These are easier to grow than the trees. Plant a quantity of these along the border of the grove. The accumulated moisture will make them thrive, and they will look as if they were native to the woods. Other shrubs should be planted near the porch and the corners of the house. Always plant several shrubs near together for the protection they give one another. This is the natural way for them to grow, and they thrive accordingly. It keeps out the sod and accumulates moisture. Spirea, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Caragana, High Bush Cranberry, Syringa, Redtwigged Dogwood, and Lilac are all hardy on the Northwest prairies if properly handled. The Persian Lilac is perhaps our finest shrub. Woodbine and the common Clematis are hardy climbers that will cover the porch with but little attention. Woodbine furnishes the autumnal coloring we miss in the Maples.

When one considers the large array of hardy trees and shrubs that will grow and thrive in the Northwest, there appears to be little excuse for living on the open and exposed prairie. Instead of offering excuses to our family for living in such an uninviting spot, we can arouse their pride in their pleasant country home. We can have a home that is worth while. We can enjoy the trees, the shrubs and flowers as well here as we did way down east. And perhaps even more, for there is a greater joy and pride in what we ourselves have builded. The planting season is almost here. Now is the time to lay your plans around the family table, and when the time arrives—plant trees!



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Hybrid Rugosa ~ New Hardy Roses

EVERYONE MAY HAVE ROSES



THE new hardy Roses mark one of the greatest triumphs of plant scientists. Choice dependable Roses are now ready for the door-yard of the most northern homes. There are several of these new Hybrid Rugosas that will thrive equally well in Texas and Arizona, or Maine and Manitoba. These newcomers are rich in color, fine in quality, sweet in fragrance, beautiful in their lustrous foliage and will bloom from June until freezing time.

The story of their development is a romance in plant life. High up on the mountain sides of Japan, crowding the snow line, grow the wild Rugosa Roses, the most beautiful of the wild rose family. These Roses have a rugged constitution. They possess a deep glossy green foliage. They are covered from June to September with large single flowers of pink, white or red. This wild Rugosa with its continual bloom is more than a Rose, it is a beautiful shrub. The high qualities of this wild Rose caught the attention of the Rose breeders of the world. Here was an opportunity. If the rugged thrifty and everblooming qualities of this plant could be bred into our choice garden double Roses of more delicate constitution, then new and better hardy Roses could be ready for our northern gardens.

Thousands of young seedlings, the off-spring of these crosses have been produced. These took on the characteristics of both parents—the choicest have been selected. These possess the sturdy qualities of their Japanese parents with the fine qualities of our best garden Roses. The result is that today a few new Roses, hardy in branch and bud and excellent in the quality of their full double blooms, are now finding their way into door-yards where tender Roses would not grow. This new family of Hybrid Rugosas offers a fine Rose and a high grade shrub. Some of the flowers are red, some pink and others are white; all are hardy, all double, and all will bloom from June until frost.

Naturally the various new Hybrids differ in degree in which they have inherited the qualities of their two parents. For our convenience we have placed them roughly in two groups. Those of the first group have been aptly named "Eskimo Beauties." These show a high percentage of Rugosa blood. Their foliage is heavy and shines with a deep green lustre. The flowers are large and double, or nearly so, and all are exceedingly fragrant. The three outstanding members of this group are Hansa, violet-red; Belle Poitevine, pink; and Blanc de Coubert, white.

The Roses of the second group display more of the appearance of the old garden favorites, yet possess the advantage given them by their Rugosa parentage. They are strong thrifty growers, healthy and free from disease. They bloom continuously but more profusely during June and September. There may be extreme locations in the north, such as portions of Montana and northern Michigan where light covering may be best over winter, but in most locations, even in the most northerly tier of states, winter protection is unnecessary. These Hybrids are indeed wonderful door-yard Roses, their choice double blooms compare favorably with the best well known H. P's. They are as refined in quality and at the same time much easier to grow. In this group some of the outstanding leaders are Amelie Gravereaux, red; Conrad Meyer, pink; Sir Thomas Lipton, white.

The new Hybrid Rugosa Roses form a distinct new group of plants that may well take their place as true aristocrats of the best flower gardens in every State of the Union.

